and goldsmiths to Rs.2 for porters. The various crafts and workers pay within these two rates. For every cow or ox the owner has to pay Rs.3 to the State. Here, as in other states, a special tax is levied on occasions of royal marriages or funerals, e.g. Rs.48,i6g are said to have been received as marriage tax for the nuptials of the Heir-Apparent. The State also exacts 25 per cent, of the sale price as State duty on all sales of immovable property. There are also agricultural, municipal and other taxes.

The Administration Report for the State for 1928 referred to famine conditions, and added that His Highness generously suspended the collections of instalments of the purchase money of lands sold, but the figure given shows that, despite famine conditions, the revenue collections exceeded the estimated income.

An official note on the Administration states that 5 per cent, of the revenues is drawn for the Privy Purse, but this does not include the upkeep of furnishing the residences of His Highness or of his motor cars, carriages, horses, etc. But reference is made to the ruler's desire that the liability of the State be restricted. There are also indirect items of expenditure, such as palace gardens, vehicles, ceremonials, electricity in palaces and marriages. These would bring Palace expenditure up to 32*6 percent, of the revenues of the State.

In the Census Report of 1921 the number of born slaves in Bikanir State was given as 10,904. These people were kept by the Prince and his feudatories and treated as slaves. They were given the coarsest food and clothing and made to render all kinds of servke, being considered, with then-wives and children, as their master's property. They were given away as dowry or presents and married or divorced at their master's will.

One of the most popular figures in England used to be